CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 5, 1863.

Change of Terms. possible. We have this week received notification of such turned wide open, not even the smell of gas escaped. this date the following will be our

G Months.....\$10

3 do. 6 soldiers only for TWO DOLLARS.

Weekly paper, for 6 months.....\$4 No subscription will be received for either paper, for a longer period than six months, and none for the Weekly

paper for a shorter time. The Trade will be supplied with the Daily paper at TEN DOLLARS per 100 copies, or in that proportion for a less

number, not under 15 copies. Advertisements will be inserted in either paper (Daily or Weekly) at the rate of two dollars per square of ten lines. for each and every insertion.

October 20th, 1863. Our New Rates.

such as to have permitted us to continue publishing at the It can hardly be intensified in the day that is to come. same rates as before the war, for we were vasily better | All that we have ever said in this present contest we now

ed to sak, is on account of our soldiers in camp. If we balance of his fellow citizens, or of any part of them .could afford it we would send bundles to each camp free of Nay, vote for no man, who, at this time, comes with any not submit to the die ation of an ambitious and not too my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian charge, as we did when the war broke out, but that is out factions device-who knows any party but that of his counof the cassion. We cannot do it, and must do the best we | try in this her hour of peril. This is no time for such things.

It is reported that the Yankees are landing a heavy force at Newport's News, on Hampton Roads and not far from base, or it may be the nucleus of an expedition against farther South. We rather think, however, first move tawards an attempt to take approaching it from the South side. It filling for sea of some eight or ten men of war at New York might favour the idea that this concentration at Newport's News looked to operations further booth, but the position of things at Charleston, an well as the necessity for relieving them in abeyance.—Daily Journal, 3d. the different blockading squadrons, would sufficiently acstops of his illustrious predecessors by offering himself up | considerable length of time .- Daily Journal, 3d. a victim to the perils of the Fredericksburg route. The recollections of the Chickhahemmy are not so inspiriting to Yankee soldiers as to induce Means to plunge another to believe that, if an attempt upon Richmond enter into the prover programme of the Lincoln authorities, that atof putting off the note remaining open line of rail road commusication between Elehm and and the Southern and South-

If it should furthout this concentration of force at Newport's News should ultimately receive a more Southern | then parlians we may hear from them without the trouble of gaing far from home to do so. We must confeet, however, that we would rather they would pass

A report resched here yesterday that a Yankee merchant | soon be. vessel last week came into Swansboro' either mistaking it The report adds that the vessel was taken by some Confederate troops then at Swansboro', or its vicinity and doubt .- Daily Journal, 3d.

On Saturday the Court fook up the case of ALVA SMITH, and Repent Bulliand for the murder of Gwen Hinson, rewitheres had proceeded far, it was apparent that there was to case whatever against Mr. Bullard, and he was discharged from suctedy. The trial of Mr. Smith was then proceeded with and concluded the same night, the gary bringing in accordict of "not guilty."

Epsteiniton, Eite.

A solder writing from Fort Caswell begs the speculator if he asust speculate, to speculate upon somothing else than the food ablessing to sustain the soldiers' families. He asks is multiplace to buy cord at \$5 or \$3 a bushel, or bacan at \$1 a round. How far will the soldier's pay go even towards assisting his family at that rate? He says it would be no use for Congress to increase the soldier's pay, for if it was saised to \$300 a mouth, the speculator would size the pile and get it all for a bushel of corn. His remedy for extertion and speculation is, that Congress shall pass a law that every man shall go into the army who sells a bushei of corn for more than a dollar, or a pound of bacon for

That of esurae would be impracticable, and while the price of everything else runs wild, would be unjust, still a move somewhat is that direction might not be wholly

It is a mistake under which most people innocently labor, to suppose that while they speculate upon something that is not a necessary of life, they are doing no harm; thus it is that people think that speculating is tobacco or pectabily unobjectionable. It may be comparatively so, but no comain as supposed values balance each ertainly will speculation in one class of articles tend to emparce the price of all. Let tobacco and bacon e price par pound, and let speculation run tobacco up to three times its original price, and you will see that, without any visible effort, or any visible attention having been directed to it, bacon will have gone up in about the same proportion.

Engerion.—The election for Congress is progressing very quietly, and the vote bids fair to be small. At 11 o'clock, about Mry votes only had been polled. We are unable to tell bow the tute Appears to run .- D. Jeurnal, 4th.

" STONO" sends as a communication in which he desires | stand thus: Fuller 169; Strange 80; Meares 7. to enquire through our columns whether it is right, proper, or gentlemanly for any efficer or efficers to curse, abuse or maitreat privates. The question need hardly be asked, as it carries with its own negative. If indeed this be the custom with come officers, as "Stono" says it is, then surely it is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. To all such officers, if such there be, we would say - lictorm it altogether. In all that pertains to military duty the officer is entitled to respectful and implicit obedience, and should receive and enforce it; but as men and as utilizens, and all our soldiers are citizens, the private has the came feelings and the same right to have them respected as the highest official in the land. This is so self-evident that we cannot see that it requires discussion, and we therefore forbear to insert the communication of "Stone," or to further refer to a matter so plain.

No Bialls.

We aimost feel as though Col. FREMONT and Capt. DRANE had entered into a cost of arrangement to place us in a difficult position, since the mail on both roads has failed to come is. We have nothing from the North, and we have ditto from the South. Why this is we do not know, but we do know that it is somewhat inconvenient. We trust that no accident has occurred. The children of Israel made bricks without straw, (by the way, those straw-mixed bricks were adobes-sun-baked bricks) and why shouldn'twe make papers without mails? Have we not the telegraph to bring us nearly all the most important news? la'nt court in session, and will it not try various and sundry burglars and other gentlemen behaving or supposed to

The Gas.

know that fault has been found with us for not " raking " bl: works for the protection of Wilmington. things when many people think they ought to be " raked." We do not like to grumble about the gas, but the thing colemporaries throughout the country, without a single ex- the supply has been inadequate. A few nights since we ception, and, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, went out of doors for a few moments, and on our return advance our rates to conform in some measure to the enor- found the house in utter darkness. The gas had been burnmously increased prices of everything used in our business. ing dimly before. It had, in the meantime, gone clean We held on at our old rates, although publishing at them out. On examination we found that the gas was turned on dentedly small. was fast becoming a losing business, until a further ad- fully, or rather that it would have been turned on if there vance in the price of paper should render that no longer | had been any in the pipes, but although the gas-cocks were

advance, and must therefore announce that from and after Now, gas is \$20 a thousand. To that all are prepared to like such an i-suc when forced upon us Thus, when submit. Other things have risen, why not gas? That is the Baleigh Standard comes forward and makes a might take in re-erence to their secession. And when I one of His Majesty's best recruiting agents, and causes TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION_CASH IN ADVANCE: all right. People who wish to have gas ought to pay for partizen rally for Mr. Christian or for Dr. LEACH, one in it; but again, those who pay for gas wish to have it. We trust that some remedy will soon be found for the existing no hesitation in expressing our dissent and opposition .- letter, once published, became public proper y. But in its The Daily Journal will be supplied by the month to difficulty, elsewise people will be glad to burn day light, Nay more, we should feel ourselves fully just fied in meting and failing that, to resort to fat lightwood, or almost anything rather than go in the dark.

To-Morrow. State and we shall be pleased when it is over. To be sure tive" party sandidates, is and ought to be aground for their in 1857, where I set forth the same views on the subject of in our own immediate district there has so far been little. own exclusion. We say also, without Litterness or animosperhaps too little excitement, and no bitterness, and it is ity, that the position of these gent emen and of Mr. Turtoe late now to expect to get up excitement or to appra- NEE of Orange is not such a one as seems to us at all suitahend the advent of anything like ill-feeling. So may it al- ble to be held by gentlemen aspiring to represent Southern ways be. We have our preference and we shall vote constituencies at the present time. Peace candidates ! Afaccordingly. We expect every other man to do the ter the elections at the North this is worse than nonsense- feelings must be respected if we would hope for unity

But all districts are not like this, and in some there is no Some of our friends do not like our new terms. Neither little excitement and some ill-feeling. We are glad that in on any personal grounds, for we do not know them, neithdo we. We would far rather that circumstances had been these districts the evil has about reached its worst point. | er do we do so because of any partizan feeling on our part

pand then at \$3 for the daily, or \$2 50 for the weekly repeat. Men are not to be sent to Congress as rewards apply to any other parties similarly placed. than we are now at our present rates. Paper is seven for anything, or as affording evidences of mere personal times what it was then. Ink ten to fifteen times. | preference. They are to be sent there to serve their with the pending election. We have confined ourselves to kindness and justice, according to the Apostles' rule, and more. We any plainly, we cannot issue our paper juncture in the affairs of the Confederacy. All we can now, but that the issue appears to be ostentatiously paraat any lower rates. It would be folly to attempt it .- | advise is to vote for those who by sound principle, clear | ded by the Standard. Why even wood to tun our ergine is six prices. We speak judgment, and, if available, by matured experience, give only of expenses about our office. What it costs to live the best guarantees for serving the country faithfully and well. Vote for no man who comes with a label on his col-Our only real regret at the high prices which we are forc' lar and calls himself "conservative" to the exclusion of the maintaining her ground in that war boldly and unflinchingly. To that end let all the energies of all her sons-all the Fortress Monroe. This may indicate another change of wisdom of all her legislators be directed, not to dead issues, nor to the appeals of those who now would prate about

"conservatives" and "destructives." But the die will scon be cast. Let us hope that the result may be such as will redound to the honor and promote the best interests of the State and of the Confederacy. Should such be the result, it will matter little to us by whose instrumentality it is effected. One thing only we would say in conclusion, vote! Do not, in the clash of arms forget or neglect to exercise your civil rights. Leave none of

without seeking any other solu- FUPERIOR COURT .- The Court is engaged to-day in the tion. We know that Yankes letter-writers have fore- trial of the eight persons arrested and committed on the shadowed a change of base. The attempt to reach Rich- charge of burglary in breaking into the store of Messrssharille roule has been pretty much giv- Brown & Amberson, and also of stealing a trunk and valise

army into its swamps. There is, therefore, every reason oldish man named MURPHY, or Captain MURPHY, as he seems Brown & Anderson, were convicted, namely: a rather elects members of Congress and Legislature. others .- Daily Journal, 4th.

Exchange of Prisoners.

A difficulty seems to have arisen in regard to the exon. We are not desirous of the honor of an interview with | change of prisoners, and for the present none but sick and wounded are exchanged. Richmond is overrun with Yankee prisoners, and so will all our other military prisons

Whether this state of things will continue a long or a short time, or whether it is intended by the enemy that the rule that the cargo, a valuable one, had been secured. This re- Secretary of War, has been uniformly opposed to all exno means of judging. It is said Mr. Branton, Lincoln's port came from Goldsboro', and admits of considerable changes, judging that in consideration of our greatly inferior numbers as a people, compared with the enemy, the Hickleman, Corinth; Jor J Jackson, Perryville; W K Tersurest way to cripple us and reduce our fighting population, would be to keep all the prisoners that are captured. He also calculates that the prisoners we may take will also tend to cripple us by imposing (additional and heavy burdens upon our means of subsistence deemed to be already

> We have no doubt in the world but that Mr. STANTON would so reason, and would be willing and anxious so to act, if he could, but he cannot. The service is already sufficiently unpopular at the North, and neither the draft nor calls for volunteers serve to fill up the ranks soon to be depleted by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of a large number of the soldiers. Let it be once understood that there is to be no exchange of prisoners-that each gentleman with an a zure abdomen who may become a prisoner, may stay as a prisoner in the South with the chance of short commons, and the game of raising a new army at the North is up. In fact we rather think that the stoppage of exchange would weaken the enemy more than it would do the Confederacy, and for this reason we feel almost certain that some sys em will soon be agreed upon and put in operation for its resumption. We believe STANTON to be capable of most Antietam. J T Hughes, Lexington; Henry Little luka; things, and were humanity or good faith towards Confederates or the Confederacy the only consideration involved, we would expect nothing at his hands; but his own people, for their own sakes, will compel him to have some regard for common decency, and the rules of honorable war-

The Election.

Vote in Company H, 50th Regiment N. C. T., from Har-T. C. Fuller, R. Strange.

The following is the vote at Fort Anderson : 2nd District -- Bridges, 12; Yellowly, 9; Dunn 1.

Devane, 1; Leach, 1. Fuller, 3; Strange, 2.

The following is that vote in Captain Galloways's Company stationed below Fort Caswell : R. Strange. O. P. Meares,

This makes the full vote of the command at Caswell to

CAMP DETACHMENT.) 61st N. C. TROOPS, Kenansville, Oct. 30th, 1863. MESSES. FULTON & PRICE :-

Gentlemen: Below you will find the result of the election held in detachment 61st N. C. Troops, on the 29th Oc-First District .- Edward Warren, 16; Smith, 1; Starke, 1. Second District .- Bridgers, 2; Yellowly, 1. Third District. - Devane, 7; Faison, 6. Fourth District .- Meares, 4.

Fifth District .- Turner, 3; Arrington, 1. Seventh District .- Christian, 4. Most respectfully JOHN F. GUTHBIE, Lieut. Company C.

THE following is the vote of Cummings' Batfery, at Kinston, N. C.: 3d District .- DEVANE, 1. 4th "

FULLER, 6. 7th District .- ASHE, 1.

The following is the vote of the eighth battalion, N. C. Partizan Rangers, (Nethercutt's) in camp near Topsail Sound, consisting of the companies of Capt. David S. Da-VIS, Capt. J. G. DAVIS, Capt. JESSE P. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. R. Bass, and Capt. W. J. RASBERRY :- Dr. J. T. LEACH, 105; THOMAS I. FAISON, 21; D. K. McBAE, 8.

The following is the vote of Captain J. O. KELLY'S Company, "F," 50th Reg't N. C. T.

4th District .- Fulier, 4; Strange, 1. 7th District .- Ashe, 10; Christian, 31.

have behaved feloniously. Still we would like to have the mails.—Daily Journal, 3d.

A Merited Promotion.—We have been pleased to learn all goods is increasing, and holders know that they can sure, and if you have any tainted meat, or other damages night.

Be very careful not to get the mails.—Daily Journal, 3d.

In the period of supposed to learn all goods is increasing, and holders know that they can sure, and if you have any tainted meat, or other damages night.

Be very careful not to get the period of the peri A MERITED PROMOTION .- We have been pleased to learn labor is become scarce and wages higher. The cost of III. Be very careful not to give full weight, or meanow Col. John J. Hedrick. We congratulate the Col. 17p. not be replaced at former rates.—Richmond Whig.

We do not think we are fond of grumbling. In fact we his valuable services in the construction of most admira-

The Elections. One part of the elections for members of Corgress in We are at length compelled to follow the example of our were to judge from one circumstance we should say that who are not coldiers have yet to vote. The vote in the different precincts will be taken on Wednesday rext, the criterion by which to judge of that likely to be cast by African," and as such you say that it challenges your the citizens at home, the aggregate vote will be unprece-

> Where there is no o her issue made, we most assuredly would make no party issue, although under certain c'roumstances, we might feel constrained to accept something the seventh, the other in the third district, we should feel I had no right to complain if it were so used, because the out to those gentlemen the same measure that their friends bo. dege of the addican," or of a "tyranny under the and supporters seek to mete out to others. We would name of a republic," of which slavery should be the "corhave and we do have no hesitation in saying that the very To-morrow will close the elections for Congress in this fact that they are poshed forward as exclusive "Conserva-

> > We do not select Mesers. CHRIS: IAN, LEACH OF TURNER but because of our dislike to an objectionable part zan position upon theirs. Of course our remarks will equally

> > We have hardly referred to individuals in connection

to attribute wrong motives to any one, but at the same | country. time we feel bound to warn all who wou'd not have them-The country is at war-her only salvation depends upon | wear Mr. Holden's collar and work in his traces. And we | mulantur, et nos mustamur in illis.

> We trust that the vote will turn out to be fuller than most people expect it to be. It is reall a matter of the deepest grosperity by Bishop Meade, a slaveholder, and I am very interest that we should be well and ably represented. | sure that nothing at variance with my Bible views of sla-Surely our people care enough for their country-for them. | very was taught in that institution. Yes, we may well say I have met with men here who, upon recounting their selves to induce them to turn aside for a short time to exchanged is the Bishop of Pensylvania, in three years, amine the case and cast their suffrages for a person to repamine the case and cast their suffrages for a person to rep- from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scripturesent them is a bady whose action may effect their own | ral consistency ! destinies more than any which has yet met, or which may hereafter meet .- Daily Journal, 2d.

ELECTIONS are held to-day in Massachusetts, New York Maryland and Wisconsin. In the first a Governor, Lieut. Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, imitate your site style of vituperation, for I trut that I tainly exceed nine thousand men, and three negro regifob. MEADS will hardly follow in the foot- from the City Hotel. This case will probably occupy a will be chosen. In the second, (New York) State officers, have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. ments (are troops) constitute a portion of this force. (Governor and Licut. Governor, excepted) and members of I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not The Yankees are erecting a line of fortifications to take | South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles FUPERIOR COURT .- Four of the persons placed on trial the Legislature. Wisconsin elects a Governor and other yesterday, on charge of breaking into the store of Messrs. State officers, and members of the Legislature. Maryland wisdom and success with which for many years, your gression and not near completed. They still occupy our ment to the heroic garrison defending Fort Someter, and wisdom and success with which for many years, your gression and not near completed.

As for Massachusetts, we all know how she will go. If sometimes to have been called; PETER MURRAY; RICHARD in the "lowest deep" there be "a lower deep" she will tesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Roberts, quite a youth; and a man named South, with seek that. The Legislature to be elected will choose a Eastern philanthropists who deny the divinity of our Retempt will be made from the Scuth side of James River, an alias. The four others were acquitted, but were held successor to Charles Schner whose term as U. S. Senawhich, if even pertually successful, would offer the prospect to answer sundry other charges of stealing and robbery, tor, expires on the 4th of next March. It makes little difamong other things of Captain Cummings' value and Mr. ference what way New York goes. Hr politicians are Scriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality. Morgan's trunk. There are four indictments pending detective either in principle or back-bone, or both. Wisagainst them. The breaking up and exemplary punish- consin will go black. It is on the line of emigration to be ment of this gang may have a useful effect in warning off made up of New England adventurers and Republican Ger- ners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. giments of infantry, a little cavalry, and a few pieces of tance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his man Squatters-men over whom Cabl Schburz exerts so But I do believe in the teaching of the inspired Apostles, much influence. Daily Journal 3d.

> Casualties among General Officers on Both Sides The following is a list of casualties of the Yankee | p.obation' as the idle wind that passes by. Generals killed, died and resigned since the war : KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN BATTLE .- Major Gens Philip Kearney, at Chantilly; Jesse L Rene, South Moun

tain; J K T Mansfield, Antiecam; Israel B Richardson, An-Brigadler Generals, Nathaniel Lyon, Wilson's Creek; F W Lander, Edwards' Ferry; W H L Wallace, Shilch; Thos Williams, Baton Rouge; ri Kohlen, Rappahannock Ford; Geo W Taylor, Manassas; Isaac P Rodman, Antictam; P A rill, Perryville; Geo D Bayard, Fredericksburg; C F Jackson, Fredericksburg; Joshua W Still, Stone River; E A Kirk, Stone River; Edmund Kirby, Chancellorsville; Geo

Boomer, Vicksburg; Sterhen H Weid, Gettysburg; E J Farnsworth, Gettysburg, S. K. Zook, Gettesburg; Geo C. Strong, Morris' Island; W. H. Lytle, Chickennauga. DIED-Major Generals UF Smith, O M Mitchell, Win Nelson, E V Summer. Brigadier Generals, J H Helm, R L McCock, F E Patterson, The mas Welsh, C D Jemison, J B Palmor, James

Willis A Gorman, Jas Craig, T T Crittenden A C Harding, M S Wade, Wm G Campbell, Jas Shields, John Cochrane, Thos F Meagher, Leonard F R Ross, C C Dodge. CASHIERED-Maj-Gen Fi zjohn Porter.

Dismissed-Brig-Gen J W Revere. The following is a list of the Con ederate Generals killed or died from wou ds received in battle : General A S Johnston, Shiloh; Lieutenant General T Jackson, Chancellorsville.

Brigadier Generals Robert & Garnet, Carrick's ford : Bernard E Bee, Bull Run; F K Zollicoffer, Mil Spring; Ben McCulloch, Pea Ridge; James McIntosh, Pea Ridge; A H Giadden, Shiloh; T W Ashby, Crosa Keys; Robert Hatton, Fair Oaks; Richard Griffith, Chickanominy; T & ?) Rhett, Chickahoming; S C Winder, Cedar Mountain; E Garland, South Mountain; L O'B Branch, Antie-

tam; George B Alderson, Antietam; - Moore, - Martin, Corinth; Maxey Gregg, TR R Cobb, Fredericksburg; J E Raiss, Roger Hanson, Stone River; E F Paxton, Chon tellorsville; E D Tracy, Port Gibson; L Tilghman, Champion Hill; Martin E Green, Vicksburg; Wm D Pender, Richmond; B Garnett, Wm Barksdale, Paul J Semmes, Gettysburg; JJ Pettigrew, Falling Waters; A E Stein, Prairie Grove; B H Helm, Presten Smith, Chick-

DIED-Major Generals DE Twigg, 'ari Van Doru, J Brigadier Generals J B Grayson, P at George Cocke, W D Smith, Daniel & Doneison, John & cleyd. T A Flours y. B Villipique, J K Duncan, W H Carrol. (?) RESIGNED. - Major Generals M L. Sonham, Gus A Smith, Beorge B Crittenden. Brigadier Genera's T T Famularcy, G W Randolph, & C

Anderson, Albert Pike, Humphrey Marshall, H K Jackson, L T Wigfall, J R Anderson, Robert Toombs, Roger A hath received the same "-and certain it is that 'this read "Marius," and wonder whether we will winter The Fate of the Apostles. St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or

was slain with the sword at the Ethiopia. St. Mark was dragged through the streets at Alexandria, St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece. St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome, and

Ephesus, in Asia. Bt. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem. St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a Fuller's St. Phillip was hanged up against a pillow, at Hic apolis,

a city of Phyragia. St. Bartholemew was flayed alive, by the command of barbarous King. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired. St. Thomas was run turough the body with a lance, at

Caromandel, in the East Indies. St. Jude was shot to death with arrows. bt. cimon Zealot was crucified in Persia. St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Farnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Sa-

St. Paul was beheaded at Reme, by the tyrant Nero. THE QUESTION OF FUEL at the North is attracting quite as much attention as at the South. Last year

coal was \$4,50 per ton ; now it is \$10, and still rising; Special Orders, No. 2. and the increase of coal mined this year over the last is a million and a half of tons. The reason of the increase hereby appointed his special agents, because of their brought of two or three prisoners. The enemy were post-R. STRANGE, 19; O. P. MEARES, 6; T. C. of price is due to the immense number of steamers in loyalty and strict obedience to his orders, and he conthe service of the Government. The New York News gratulates you on your success in bringing suffering tion. says: The coal that should warm the poor of New York and destitution on his enemies. For he has the most this winter is being consumed by the fleet of ironclads undoubted evidence of your zeal in his cause, by the warm Springs, two or three days since, between a portion that have lain off Charleston during the last one hun- large number of poor careworn women, and ragged of the 25th N. C. Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. dred days, and will remain there indefinitely. While children, and the thousand female applicants for work the Government thus demands coal in one direction, it at Davis' clothing bureau; and His Satanic Majesty fight Col. Bryson fell back. We had six men killed, Lieut. sends a force of 20,000 troops into the mines of Penn hopes you will still show your loyslty by a continued Hyatt, and others whose names we have not learned. Lt. sylvania to draft the miners into the army in such pro- obedience to his orders. portion that labor has became so scarce that miners are II. Buy all you can, as low as possible, and sell i paid \$5 per day! Thus, while the workmen of New for all the necessities of the people will compel them to heavy.

York must pay double and triple prices for coal, the give, and make them believe there is no more in the P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type, we have reowners of mines pay immense wages. The same cir- world only what you have on hand, for you know a lie ceived some additional particulars. The following is a list cumstances pervade all employments. In all directions well stuck to, is as good as the truth.

THE PUBLIC VIEW OF SLAVERY I have seen, with great amezement, a protest against my shows (very dimly) for itself. Wherever the fault lies it this State is over—the next part is yet to come The citia long list of your clergy, in which you condemn t as of beef in a day, or a pound of bacon in three days, is evident that our gas lately has been very poor. If we fo t'o sustain, on Bible principles, the states in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish. by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a republic, better sense than to work out a fortune for you. 4th inst., and if the vote of the soldie s in camp forms ary whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the indigna ... approbation.

Now my right reverend brother, I am sorry to be obliction. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when Southern States should adopt or the course which Congress you should sell it cheaper than anything else, as it is consented to its re-publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears a the question of "rebellion" or of the "perpetual ner stone." On the contrary. I referred. on the last page to my lecture published in Buffale, in 1850, and to my book slavery, adding however, a plan for its gradual abolition whenever the South shou'd consent, and the whole strength of you when your term of service expires. of the government could aid in its accomplishment."-Booner or later," I added, "I believe that some measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States then selves to take the lead in such a movemers. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss

could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The cluded to run the risk of remaining within doors long whole o ject of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, enough to write you. You must not criticise too close rily no sin whatever. The sin, if there was any, lay in the ly the style and composition of this letter, as I labor treatment of the slave, and not in the relation itself. Of under a very great disadvantage. The danger of excourse, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must pecting Yankee cavalry every moment does not very be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Chris- materially assist one in calm thoughts. I left Clinton tian bethren who held slaves were treating them with the hardships of the institution. I held it to be a cruel and ry. I traveled very cautiously, and fondly hoped that

selves and their districts represented either by the tools or it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of ac leaders of a desperate and revergeful faction-who would knowledgment, in which, while you discented from some of scrapulous political wire worker, to bewase or those who gentleman. Is that letter there is nothing said about my Where once elegant, happy homes stood, bare chim scrapulous political wire-worker, to be wase of those who opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," neys rear their tall forms, sentries o'er this vast desgo into the field as party men, as "Conservatives"—who and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But tempora truction; halls that once resounded to the merry laugh-

Yes! the times are, indeed, sadly changed, and you would say the same about any other man or influence ochave changed accordingly. For many years you have met whistling of the autumn winds; fencing, gin houses, cupying ground which seems to us so objectionable, and in brotherly conscil with these Southern slaveholders.— dwelling houses, have all shared the same fate. Large adopting a course which must seem to all so well calcula- You invited them to the hospitalities of your house and paid fields of corn await the hand of the reaper. ted to disturb the harmony of the State, which indeed them especial deference. The new light of Eas'ern abolitionism had not yet tisen within our church, and if you then has already disturbed the harmony of the State to a degree thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no but the circumstances were these of starvation, literally, man amongst your Southern friends should know it. More for themselves and children, or the taking of the outh over, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years and many persons who have taken the oath are still ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great true and loyal to the Confederate cause, and aiding in

country has not changed; the great standards of religious | nooga; two other divisions have gone to near Monroe, truth and e vic loyalty remain just as they were; and I re- Louisiana. So you may readily ascertain the strength p reonal observation acquire some of that knowledge who main along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and unjust assault from you and your clergy; I do not intend to aware that I have done anything to forfeit it I respect in a large portion of the city, which are only in prodeparture from the old and well settled rule of the church. ed during the siege. There is not now a gun kee flag would float over it. In proportion to the hate and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courfounders of our American Church were ignorant of the I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who and a regiment of infantity. There are no fortafications be wished for his own country town-Vicksburg-that the the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots, sin- | Gen. Morrer is at the bridge, in command of a few reand in the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church which you artiflery. A few intes below the bridge the I ankees and your clargy also profess to believe. I know that the have no pickets. I have given you what I know of doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the Yankee affairs in Warren county and Vicksburg. on that point I regard your "protest" and "indignant re-

I wish you, therefore, to be advertised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Prov dence should surrender of Vicksburg, and place the name of the spare me life and taculties, a full demonstration of the great Johnston first in the galaxy of illustrious heroes truth "wherein I stand." And I shall prove in that book, of no exchange of prisoners shall prevail hereafter, we have slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the fathers and councile, and by all Protestant divines to leave, and I must close. I would call the attention and commentators up to the vary close of the last century, and that this fact was un versal among al churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of lations in the neighborhood of Bolton's and Edwards's Yankees came up to Sumter last night and were driven Cathoric consent, and objures all novelties, is bound, by her depots. These plantations are deserted, the planters by a volley from the garrison. very constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring having left for Georgia. Our pickets extend for five rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wird of dectrine." I shall point your "indignant reprobat on." ed now and at once. On the plantations of the Presi with its list of names, in the preface of my book, so that if dent and Col. Joe Davis, there is at least twenty-five cannot give you fame, I may at least do my part to give thousand bushels of corn, and the same proportion on you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improve ment and wonderfi discovery in the aris and sciences, I Brig. Gen'ls J W Phelps, C E Thurst in, J W Denver, grant as willingly any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the B de, the age in which we live is prolific in daring and impious innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divided and sub-divided on condition of the army at that point: every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pan heism, Mormonism and Spiritualism. We have seen our venerable mether Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious tever of change on the one hand towards superstition, and on the other toward in- and our poor fellows, with but a single blanket and no and Captains Ellicott and Chisolm. While on Sullivan's fidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing tents, are compelled to stand and take it nolens volens. clamor against the Bible sometimes from the devotees of It is distressing, at the same time amusing, to see the

have marked the orators which cry, "Down with the Bi- tentes d'abri of our Yankee neighbors, under which ble, if it maintains the lawfulhess of slavery." We have as many as two or three will crawl for shelter. The marveled at the senatorial eloquence which proclaimed that "it was high time to have an anti-slavery God and an anti slavery Bible " We have heard the Constitution of our country desounced as a "covenant with death and hell."- | world. Bowers of leaves and branches are erected, but We have heard the boasted determination that the Union | these only tantalize by their endless drip, drip, drip. shall never be restored until its provisions for the protect Yet though in body—not in spirit—dampened, you tion of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this new philanthrophy? The fearful judgment of God has descended to chastise these multiplied acts of from the bivouacks, and such numbers of half drowned rebellion against His divine government, and what the final men emerge for the chase, as would make one endorse

end from the beginning. After forty years speat in the ministry, more toan thirty of which have been passed in the office of a bishop, I can good humoredly, and those of us who have been fortulook back with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all nate enough to squeeze from some 'promising' Quard rected to the preservation of the church from the inroads "Make yourself comfortable and everybody else un-Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and at this church the name of tents, build huge log files, light our pipes, clurch" had not received the modern doctrine of utia- here in the mud, or in Kentucky. abolitionism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is a strary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also "On dit," the enemy are on short rations and various promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive are the rumors of offers of exchange between the contrary to G.d's Word," and I made those promises in to two crackers per diem. Wheeler's movements in bukes radicals. dainer, attached to them-I believe then as he believed, that our Southern brethren committed no sin miss riat, should the report prove true that he has capescaped death. He afterwards died a natural death in in having slaves, and they were men of as much tured 1,000 wagons, taken 1,400 prisoners, and depiety as any ministers in our communion. I believed as he stroyed the stores at Shelbyville and McMinnville. believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would pre-Fight at the Warm Springs—Death of Maj. Woods fer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day-and, if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemaed and villified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them to the utmost of my slender ability, be assured, my right reverend brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than on my own. In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God, are the only in-

terests which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of JOHN H. HOPKINS, human infirmity. Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont. RUBLINGTON, VT., Oct. 5, 1863.

HEADQ'RS SATAN'S DIVERION, October, 1863.

aged article on hand, let the poor have that at a reduc- of Col. Bryson.

on his promotion to a rank which he has so well earned by TO THE RIGHT REVEREND ALONZO PORTER, ed price—say one cert. in the pound cheaper than a D. D., BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF PENN. good article, for you know it won't do for the poor to live well in this world, as they have a kingdom promised them hereafter.

IV. If you have a contract for women's work, be letter on the "Bible View of Slavery," signed by you and sure you don't allow them to earn more than one lb. ment contracts, while the poor tool women have no

V. If a poor woman comes to you for assistance or work, be sure to insult her if you can. Make all the regiment, from the 5th District, were for Arrington unant Proselytes and Prostitutes you can-as females once mous.

ed to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your enlisted make the best of recruiting agents for your menior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusamenter's service. VI. You who are engaged in the liquor traffic are no one could asticipate the form of government which the injuring the cause of your master by selling too high;

them to report much earlier, and more promptly at these headquarters. VII. Depreciate the currency all you can by every groundless excuse, and be sure you get it all, if possi

ble, and bring it with you to these headquarters. VIII. Go to church often, wear very long facesand don't forget to wear the livery of Heaven-which you stole to serve the Devil in. Obey these orders, alled "The American Citizen," published in New York and you shall be rich, and live well at no other cos than that of your immortal scul, which will be required

> Southern papers copy as before. BEELZEBUB.

Situation of Affairs in the Vicinity of Vicksburg. A correspondent of the Mississippian writes from

Warren county, October 12th, as follows: Believing that a few jottings from Yankeedom would to imagine how even the extravagance of party zial be interesting to the readers of your paper, I have conabout 10 at night, reached Big Black about 2 A. M.

absord coarge to accuse them as sinners against the Divine I was getting on elegantly, when, to my great surprise We do not like to say harsh things. We do not wish lowed, under the Constrution and established code of their lowed, under the Constrution and established code of their lowed. The bombardment is still severe tained a "suff upper lip," and inquired if they had met I do not know whether your band of indignant reproba- any cavalry; they replied that they had not, when I donists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read pushed on, and after getting distinct directions soon reached my present comfortable quarters.

Warren is a vast fi ld of devastation and destruction. ter of happy childhood, now re-echo to the mourniul

A few citizens of Vicksburg have taken the oath bondage. Rosencrans has been heavily reinforced from | who cordially received and welcomed him to the city. The But the Word of God has not changed; the dectrine of this army; Sherman's entire corps and Osterhaus' President returned his acknowledgements, and being in division, of McPherson's corps, have gone to Chatta- troduced addressed the people. He said that his feelings Episcopa's has been conducted. But I do not respect your old line, and have levelled their own works constructmounted on the works in rear of the city. They are to the nest of the rebellion, so he said is the love of every deemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as finished, and they are at this time hauling supplies from may suit themselves I do not believe that the venerated Big Black bridge to Vicksburg. There is but a small force at Messinger's Ferry-about a squadron of cavalry | dence ordered otherwise, he desired for her what framed our Constitution with such express provisions for at the above-mentioned point whatever. Brigadier- whole would be a mass of ruins. He believed that Char artillery. A few miles below the bridge the Yankees present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record lawfulness of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and am perfectly acquainted with the force and position of the army, and state, as my honest conviction, that a bold and decisive blow would wipe out the stain of the that our country have produced. The enemy are in and privations without murmuring or straggling, and at

great fear of an attack. The lady who proproses to carry this to you is about of the Chief Quartermaster to the fact that there is the greatest abundance of corn and potatoes upon the planmiles this side, and this corn should certainly be gathernearly all of the plantations in the neighborhood.

"Reserve," a correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser & Register, writing from "The Trenches before Chat- batteries. All the officers and men were at their various tanooga, Cct. 15," thus notices the heavy rains and the posts. The President passed Clingman's brigade in review

For the past few days we have been having the geological speculation, sometimes from the bold deniers of mirals and prophecy, and, not least upon the list, from the loud-tongued apostles of anti-slavery. We the storm. Blankets are spread after the fushion of the possessor of the gum blanket borrowed at Chickamauga, is looked upon as the luck est fellow in the sun-down on Monday to sun-down on Tuesday. One in a have only to cry "rabbit," when such yells will come catastrophe shall be is only known to Him who seeth the Yankee statement that our men "partake more of the develish than the human." We take our duckings

their rear will interfere materially with their com-

A fight between a small body of our cavalry-less than Russia one hundred men-and four or five hundred of the enemy. occurred at the Warm Springs, 36 miles below this town, the rebel ram question would be fully tested in the Law last Thursday. Our forces, overwhelmed by numbers. were compelled to fall back. We had two men killed, the gallant and chivalrous Maj. John W. Woodfin, of this place, and private Smith of Polk county. Mej. Woodin fell pierced by two balls, while leading his men in a charge upon the strong position of the enemy. Major Woodfin was widely known, and no words of ours could add to the reputation he had earned by hard and faithful service. A distinguished lawyer, a public spirited citizen, a warm hearted and generous friend, a brave and accomplished officer, his loss is a heavy ca amity, not only to this immediate community, but to the entire State and Confederacy. His body was recovered by flag of truce, brought home, and buried on Monday last with appropriate honors. We had four wounded, viz: Jacob Davis, J. B. Bamsey, and W. L. Henry, of Buncombe, and Lieut. Thompson, of 1. All persons enlisted by his Majesty on earth, are Polk. The loss of the enemy is not known. Our men

> ANOTHER FIGHT .- Another fight took place near the Sam. C. Bryson, and a large force of the enemy. They Hyatt was an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy the 7th December. The closing scenes were marked by man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they nothing of unusual interest. would come in. The loss of the enemy was reported to be

of the killed : Lieut. Hyatt, Bergt. Collins, Monroe Hus-

kins, J. H. Townsend, J. Dodgins, - Williams. Wounded-West. The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1867 by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ELECTION RETURNS. WELDON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. The vote in the 24th regiment was almost unanimous for Fuller, Arrington and Leach. The votes polled in the 35th

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 31st, 1863. The following official dispatch of the killed at Fort Sum ter this morning, by the falling of barracks and wall, has

been received : FORT SUMTER, Oct. 31st -Serg., W. C. Owens, Sergt. J Stevens, privates S. L. Barrow, F. M. Burrow, J. Anderson, Jas Calder, O. J. Baru, W. E. Gibson, J. W. Jones, L. S. Lee, and W. N. Patterson, all of the Washing ton Light Infantry, of this city; private W. Martin, of the 12th Georgia, and Mr. Matthews, an overseer, were puried this morning by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face, where they had been placed in position for monating

the parapet, in case of au assault. S ELLIOTT, JR. Major Commanding Post. A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sum ter from the monitors and land batteries, up to five o'clock this alternoon. No further casualties had occurred Over 1200 shots have been fired in 74 hours, and firing st

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1, 1863-1. M. The bombardment continued flercely without interruption last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots average four per minute. The firing has been from two monitors two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg; four ten in h meriars at the middle bat ery; and four rifled gous at War ner. The land batteries o Posturday fired four hundred up. orty-three rifled shots-the mounters eighty-eix, and three hundred and seventy-three from mortars. The mortar fusare cut so as to explode the shell a second or two after the reports. On Satu day hight seventy rifled shots were fire. mostly with time tuses; and thirty-three mortar shells The fire of the land batteries was chiefly simed at the Fon ! west angle of fort Sumter. The flag staff was stenck away twice, but speedily replaced. It was so cut that the bart dag of the 12th Georgia regiment was used in its stead. The casualties on Faturday were privates Meyers and Gibbs 12th Ga., kided; private Wilkes Bughes, 12th Ga.

VERY LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, 1861. The bombardment of Sumter continued last night with unabated severity. No further casualties up to three o'clock this morning. The fire at present averages two guns per

FROM CHARLESTON-BOMBARDMENT OF SUMIE CHARLESTON, NOV 23, 1863

The bombardment of Sumter has continued heavy all day The fire was mostly on the southwest angle of the Fort The Monitors fired to-day 104 shots, all of which struck 250 r fled shots were fired from Morris Island, of which missed. One man was killed by a morear shell to-day. The Monitors, besides 15 inch |shell, are firing refled wired shells 19 inches long and six and a balt inches in diameter. The President and suite arrived here by special train rem Savanush this morning, and were received at the D pot by Gen. Beauregard and Staff, and a committee of the City Council, who accompanied him, with a military as cort, to the City Hall. The turn out of the citizens was great statesman, Calhoun, whose departed sp rit was watching over her with all a guardian argel's care. It was from said that the eyes of the whole world were upon them, and son of the Confederacy, gathered around us; and they are Charleston would never be gratified; but if Provi leston never will be taken, and if fire should belesguer uat the close of the struggle for our city. He urged harmo nious co-operation on the part of the people with the com manding General, to be united in our effort, and look with an eye devoted singly to cur country. He who would at tempt to promote his own personal end in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of Confederate liberty, for which we are fightling Our army now, he said, was better than it was 12 m inthis ago; it was stronger, and would bear marching, hung r ways welcome cheerfully the word onward.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHALE TON NOV. S.I. 1863. The bombardment of Sumter continues from the land batteries and the Monitors. A reconnoitering party

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 3, 18 3. The President to day visited the gun boats and was received on board the flag ship Charleston, by Capt. Tucker and officers. From there the President and party went to eu livan's Island, and was received by General Ripley, com manding the district, and also by Gen. Clingman; he vised all the batteries and fort Moultrie. He was received at the latter by Col. Wm. Butler, commanding the fort and and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He then visited Mount Pleasant and inspected the works there, and reviewed the brigade commanded by Col Keitt. The Prerainiest weather that poor soldiers have ever been com- sident was accompanied by his side, Col's Johnston and pelled to undergo. The trenches are half full of water, Lees, Genl's Beauregard, Gilmer, Ripley, Wise and Soule Island the party rod sup and down the beach, the monitors and the enemy's land batteries at the same time in full play on Sumter. The party was plainly visible to the Yankees being not very far distant. The President visits the lin

on James Island to-morrow. The bombardment of Sumter to-day continued heavy. Tre garrison are, however, in good spirits. Private Gibi. of the 12th Georgia, was killed on Monday night by a mor tar shell. Bix hundred and fifty-six shots were fired from tar exploded, wounding three men slightly,

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4th, 1863. The bombardment of Sumter has continued furiously all night, and is still going on. No report from the lort

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

BIGHMOND, Oct. 31st, 1863 The Petersburg Express of to-day has extracts from the New York Herald of the 28th, four days later. The advance ond for this, at least, that all my best labors have been stermaster (who has, as all of his ilk, adopted the rule, hass, encountered two brigides of rebel cavalry under her of the Union forces, Eastward from Corinth, under Oster and Forrest. A fight lasted one hour, when the rebels to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of comfortable) sufficient canvas that may be dignified by were driven back with severe loss. The Federal loss with severe loss. keven killed and thirty-seven wounded.

The steamer Mist was boarded by guerillas below Hels na on the 21st, who robbed the boat of twenty thousan. lollars and other valuables, and then set the boat on fire. Rosecrans, in a speech at Cincinnati on the 27th, san that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a away from the church all errone us and strange doctrines pickets, of blankets for m al, saying they are reduced static. Lincoln su tains Echofield, endorses his policy, re European advices of the 18th are unimportant. Henry

Ward Beecher had addressed a large audience at Liverpoo in support of the Abolitionist view of the war. He was violently interrupted by Confederate sympathisers. Russia had commenced the work of the geographical ob iteration of the Kingdom of Poland. The Police had applied to Turkey for a recognition as bel ligerents. The Czar had notified the Sultan that so is recognition will be taken as a declaration of war against

The Attorney General of England, in a speech, said that Courts. The Cotton market continued excited.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Nov. 1st. 1863. The steamer New York arrived at City Point on Satur day morning, having on board Senor Don Hotesdat, of the

Spanish Legation at Washington, en route for Richmond also six tons of packages for the Yankee prisoners. The Baltimore American of Thursday afternoon has a telegram dated Chattanooga, Oct. 27th, which says that a detachment of troops under Colonel Stanly, of the lit Ohio, floated fifty pontoons down the river in the face of cur sharp shooters, landed at Brown's Ferry and surprise and drove the rebels from the ridge on the South side, thus opening communication with Bridgeport.

A second dispatch says that Gen. Hugen, with two thou sand men, attacked the enemy on Lookout and drove them from their position. Gen. McPherson's expedition to Canton resulted in deatroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, and dispersing the rebel cavalry.

The latest Gold quotation was 148. FROM BICHMOND.

KICHMOND, Nov. 2, 1863. The Virginia Legislature adjourned to-day to convene on The army of Northern Virginia remains quiet except cocasional raids into the enemy's lines.

The report of the driving of the Yankees from South

Western Virginia, below Bristol, is pretty well confirmed.

News of great interest is constantly expected from East Cenuesses. No confirmation or contradiction has been received of the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at New-